

THE 10 WHO ARE IKE'S REAL ADVISERS



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There are 10 men who, more than any others, actually influence the big presidential decisions.

These are men whom President Eisenhower grew to trust in his first Administration. Big responsibilities are ahead for them in the second.

This article tells who the men are, what they do and what their influence is.

THE MEN who really count around the White House are relatively few in number, strongly entrenched and ready to wield a powerful influence through the coming four years of the second Eisenhower Administration.

These individuals, 10 in all, are men with whom the President is at ease. He has learned to work comfortably with them. He depends heavily on them for advice and assistance, turns to them almost automatically as problems arise.

Some hold Government offices, make and carry out big decisions. Others are private citizens. They also include old associates, former Army colleagues, whose judgment Mr. Eisenhower prizes and to whom he looks habitually for guidance.

A few, like Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey and Mr. Eisenhower's youngest brother, Milton, are consulted on a broad range of subjects.

Others, such as Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson, are specialists. Their work and their influence are confined to their own fields.

As a group, the 10 fit into a well-established pattern of government. This pattern was developed and tested by the President in his first term. It already is functioning in his second. What follows tells how.

World affairs. Mr. Dulles dominates foreign policy. He is to continue to do

so for the next four years, if his health holds up.

In many ways, Mr. Dulles is a one-man Department of State. Like the President, he believes in personal diplomacy. Usually, he is traveling from one capital to another.

For the most part, Mr. Eisenhower leaves policy formulation to Mr. Dulles. The President exercises a close supervision, however, and often must make final decisions, himself, on matters of vital importance.

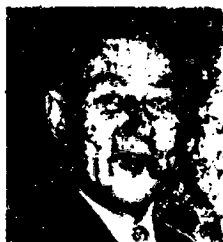
He turns then to others. They include:

- Milton Eisenhower, who for years has been expounding ideas of government and world relationships to his older brother. Milton now is president of Johns

THEIR INFLUENCE IS STRONG



Vice President Nixon



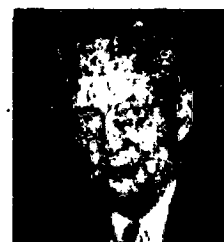
George Humphrey



John Foster Dulles



Ezra T. Benson



Sherman Adams



Milton Eisenhower



Alfred Gruenther



Walter Bedell Smith



Lucius D. Clay



John J. McCloy

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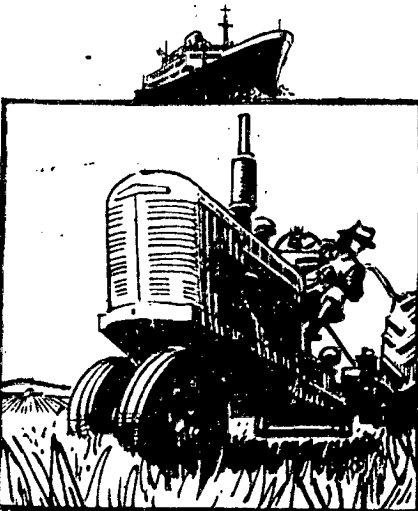
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The Men in the News

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IKE'S REAL ADVISERS

fill this job. His health is not good, but it still is considered equal to important work.

Politics. Mr. Nixon shapes up as the political king pin of the second Administration, with the President also turning occasionally to his brother Milton Eisenhower.

To many observers, it appears that the President is building Mr. Nixon up for the Republican presidential nomination in 1960. The scope of the Vice President's activities and influence constantly expand.

Mr. Nixon makes trips abroad on behalf of the President. He delivers speeches that contain important policy announcements. He is a chief adviser on legislative recommendations, goes to the rescue when those recommendations run into trouble at the Capitol.

Members of the White House group

Benson, in fact, has been under fire almost continuously, but he survives.

The Secretary, an official of the Mormon Church, does not yield readily to political influences. He sold the idea of flexible price supports to the President. The latter reportedly accepted it with some misgivings but now is standing by it.

Meanwhile, Mr. Benson has the problem of reducing farm surpluses, on which measurable progress is being made. He also administers the relatively new "soil bank" program, which is to take acreage out of production. And he is seeing to the wants of farmers in the Western drought areas. The new budget gives him a record 5 billion dollars to pay the bill.

Getting things done. Sherman Adams, the Assistant to the President, is to continue as the man who, in a real sense,



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THE PRESIDENT, IN CONFERENCE

with Secretary Dulles, Vice President Nixon, Secretary Humphrey.

say that two things about Mr. Nixon impress the President—his qualities as a fighter and an ability to discuss topics of many kinds. Before a Cabinet or NSC meeting, or other conferences, the Vice President does his homework, arrives fully prepared, makes few slips.

The Vice President is generally considered to have the inside track for the 1960 nomination. His closeness to the President, the jobs that are given to him serve to enhance his prospects.

The farmer. Mr. Eisenhower listens to Secretary Benson on the important and politically tricky problems of the farmer. He also gets advice from his brother Milton, who has a background in agriculture as well as in education.

Mr. Benson, so far as can be foreseen, is to continue in his job, despite objections from some Western Republicans. These assert that the Benson policies were the cause of a drop in Republican votes in the farm areas last year. Mr.

is the operating head of the executive branch. When decisions are made, he and his staff follow up; see to it that they are carried out. Others may forget. Mr. Adams does not.

He also sorts out the huge volume of documents that comes into the executive offices, decides which the President should see and which not and what visitors are to be admitted to Mr. Eisenhower's office. He takes a tremendous load of work off the President's shoulders, and the latter prefers it that way.

Four more years. Thus, the machinery of government is all in order and turning smoothly as the second term begins. Some of the men are closer to the President than others. Closest of all is the President's brother Milton, followed perhaps by the old Army associates. All the gears mesh together, however, into a co-ordinated whole that will be vitally important to you, the nation and the world in the next four years.

[END]

The Men in the News

Hopkins University in nearby Baltimore and a frequent White House visitor.

- The Vice President, who maintains a close and continuing study of world events and sometimes speaks for the Administration on foreign policy.

- Secretary Humphrey, who can spark ideas on almost any subject, but is a restraining influence, constantly questioning costs.

- Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Mr. Eisenhower's chief of staff in Europe, former Ambassador to Russia, onetime head of the Central Intelligence Agency and former Under Secretary of State. The General is considered an authority on Russia and its motivations.

- Gen. Lucius D. Clay, also a close wartime associate, who served as postwar military governor of Germany. The General, now chairman of Continental Can Company, is aligned with an important group of Republican internationalists.

- John J. McCloy, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, New York's largest, who keeps the President in touch with the views of businessmen. Mr. McCloy also is influential in determining foreign-trade policy.

Policy in world affairs supposedly is made in meetings of the National Security Council, attended by Mr. Dulles, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Nixon and others. The President, however, finds it handy to get the views of the other officials, try out ideas on them by telephone. Or they occasionally are White House visitors.

Nevertheless, Mr. Dulles is on top of the situation, keeps the President informed of what is happening at all times. Last autumn, the Secretary of State underwent an operation for intestinal cancer and Mr. Eisenhower felt himself at a loss for direct guidance. Now, it is expected that General Smith will be brought into the White House to keep foreign affairs co-ordinated for the President.

An old hand at diplomacy, Mr. Dulles is constantly producing new ideas. Sometimes these have been restrained because the President thought them risky, or Mr. Humphrey pronounced them too expensive.

Secretary Dulles reportedly is the author of the new "Eisenhower Doctrine" for the Middle East. Right now, his principal concern is getting the "Doctrine" approved in Congress. Long hours spent fencing with congressional committees are considered convincing proof of his recovery from last November's surgery.

Economics. Mr. Humphrey's influence is dominant in numerous fields.

Associates often have called Mr. Eisenhower's first term an education in many subjects, especially economics and finance. Mr. Humphrey, cheerful and

practical, a former industrialist with some old-fashioned ideas, was his special tutor.

As a result, many of the Humphrey ideas are embedded in the Eisenhower philosophy. Some, however, are not. It develops that Mr. Humphrey is in disagreement with the Administration on certain points.

The Secretary of the Treasury dislikes some of the spending programs in the new Eisenhower budget. He does not share the Administration's enthusiasm for foreign economic assistance. He warns that continued big spending will plunge the country into depression.

The budget has continued to grow, despite Mr. Humphrey's views. He knows when compromise is necessary and gives way, however reluctantly. As things stand, he has no plans for withdrawing from the Cabinet.

If the business boom should waver, however, a different situation would be produced. Mr. Humphrey would not go along with big spending accompanied by tax cutting, a public-works program sustained by deficit financing, an unbalanced budget. If these things should be undertaken, he has strongly intimated, he would resign.

As Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Humphrey's goals are a sound dollar, a balanced budget and an avoidance of inflation. Reportedly, he thinks all these situations are well in hand for the present, but need constant watching.

Defense. An important job expectedly awaits Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, who until recently was Supreme Commander of NATO forces in Europe. Some think he may eventually become Secretary of Defense.

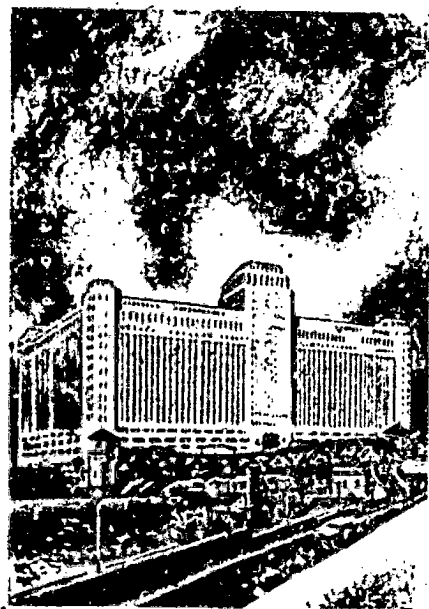
The General and Mr. Eisenhower are old and close friends. He is an expert, of international reputation, at one of the President's favorite games—bridge. Now retired from the Army and serving in Washington as president of the American Red Cross, General Gruenther is a frequent evening visitor at the White House.

There is bridge and then there is discussion. Mr. Eisenhower likes to get the General's reaction to pending ideas that may have developed in meetings of the Security Council or the Cabinet. Without revealing the origin of a proposal, the President starts talking about it. The range of the General's helpfulness runs beyond the military and into the field of foreign relations.

In the Defense Department there still are unsolved problems as to the application of atomic weapons and the relative importance of the three armed services. There is talk of the need for a chief of staff who could knock service heads together. As Secretary of Defense, General Gruenther, a stern disciplinarian, might

(Continued on page 40)

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